## GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

THE NEVADA REPUBLICANS. NOMINATION OF A STATE TICKET-A STAND TAKEN AGAINST A THIRD TERM FOR PRESIDENT GRANT

-A RETURN TO SPECIE PAYMENTS FAVORED. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25 .- In the Nevada Republican State Convention, held at Winnemucca yes-terday, Dr. J. C. Hazelett was nominated for Governor, — Bowman for Lieutenant-Governor, Wm. Woodburn for Congress, Judge Beatty of White Pine for Supreme Judge (long term), Warden Earl of Elko for Supreme Judge (short term), Charles F. Bycknell for Clerk of the Supreme Court, James D. Miner for Secretary of State, and L. J. Herle of Eureka for State Treasurer. The Convention adopted a platform last night, It reaffirms the principles of the Republican party, indorses the last Republican Congress, declares that the outrages in the South were perpetrated by men determined to establish there a white man's government, condemns that movement in strong terms, disapproves of the reflection of the President for a third term, favors a revision of our treaty with China in order to restrict the immigration of Chinese, opposes subsidies or grants of land to railroads or other corporations, asks Congress to pass laws regulating force and freights on railroads, and favors a ceinra to specie payments.

#### JUDGE POLAND'S DEFENSE.

ANOTHER EXPLANATION REGARDING THE NEWSPA-PER GAG LAW-ANSWER TO CHARGES CONCERN-ING THE REVISION OF THE STATUTES AT LARGE. Bosron, Sept. 25 .- Judge Poland writes a etter to The Journal of Commerce, saying: ast paper I see quite a sharp article on me in conne tion with the revision of the United States Statutes. I have recently received so much attention from the press that I have been obliged to forego any attempt to answer it, and I would not now except that I am anxious that the Revised Statutes be not discussed by personal attacks on me." Judge Poland says he did not deny that the Newspaper Gag law contained any attack upon the of speech or pen. He was asked if the bill would have any effect upon a suit or presecution which it was said Senator Chandler had instituted against some newspaper correspondent, and he replied that it would not. Nobody had ever pretended that it did or could, that he has heard of. He had no thought of newspapers or of prosecutions for libel in connection with the bill, and does not believe any member of the Judiciary Committee, by whom the bill was considered and reported, had. He said, and says again, that the haw did not have any application to or effect upon prosecutions for libel.

In reply to the charge that by the Tariff law, as it etood, argols were on the free list, but that he changed it in the revision so as to make them liable to a duty of

aix cents per pound, Judge Poland says:

Prior to 1870 argois were subject to a duty of six cents
per pound. In a Tariff act passed in 1870, crude argois
were placed on the Free List. The prior law was not rewere placed on the Free List. The prior has was not pealed except so far as it was inconsistent with the law of 1870. How then stood the law! and how should it be stated when all were brought into one single law! I reported to the Committee that it abould be argols crude, on the Free List; argols other than crude, 5 cents per pound. The Committee adopted any view, and it was so placed in the revision.

Judge Poland also denies categorically that be smug-

gled in a cause for the benefit of the silk manufacturers of New-Jersey, whereby the duty on goods, of which silk

its a component part, was intended to be raised from 35 to 60 per ceut.

In respect to the duties upon that class of goods, the Committee made no change at all in the revision as made by the Commissioners. The Commissioners endeavored to report the law just as it stood.

#### THIRD TERM DISCUSSION. GRANT'S TRUE POSITION.

GRANTS TRUE POSITION.

From The Troy Press (Lema.)

We do not think that the Third Term question is discussed from the proper standpoint. Mr. Grant is not as other Pressidents have been. His view of his duty and his accountability is limited by his personal advantage and the good of his estate. To discuss the idea that he has of a third term by any appeal to the opinious of his predecessors in office, is to go wilfully away from the real issue. Gen. Grant will be a candidate if he feels that his election is certain; if he has doubts of his success then he will decline to run, and ask the people to credit him with a great love of his country. Whatever he does he will do in the interest, and soiely in the interest, of himself. The Thirden has, with greater ability than any other poper in the country, discussed the third term, but it makes the mistake of treating it from the views hid by the old Presidents. That the limitation of two terms is sanctioned by the treating it from the views held by the old President That the limitation of two terms is sanctioned by it inbroken usage of almost a century has about as mucho do with this ambilion of Gen. Grant as has the gold rule. The only hope for relief from his continuance office is that the people will come to their senses before the next election. It is an old adare that three movers as bad as a fire. We are satisfied three torms of Grant would be worse than a revolution.

CHANGE OF SENTIMENT IN THE SOUTH.

From The Richmond Disputs (19en.)

The unfortunate troubles in Louisiana have The unfortunate troubles in Louisiana have increased Gen. Grant's prospects greatly as a third-termer, but on the wrong side. They have strengthened him exceedingly with the Republican party. We have, however, no regrets to express for anything that we have said on this subject. We foresaw that the South would not soon come into power unless she could do so by making terms (so plus intended) with Gen. Grant. If the Southern papers, or half of them, had united with us in this undertaking, Gen. Grant would not have "gone back on us" in this Louisanna affair. It is possible—not even yet is it probable—that we may have to take Grant for another term, but it will be as an enemy, not as a friend as we would fain have back him. a friend as we would fain have had him.

A GREAT MISFORTUNE.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE has, at this crisis, obee good service by collating, with a running comment, what may be termed the testimonies of ancient days, from Washington to Jackson, as to the second resligibility of a President. We wish we had room to reproduce it at length, for it is good reading and excellent material for reference, and ought, in its detail, to be the text for all who deplore, as we honestly believe the mass of the American people now do, the possible occurrence lext for all who deplore, as we honestly believe the mass of the American people now do, the possible occurrence of this great misfortune. We cannot even summarize it, but must be contented with reference to a few salient points of what should be familiar history. The great exemplar—Washington—who could have been reflected, thought it wrong he should be, and did retire, and every succeeding President who was once reflected—Jefferson, fladison, Monroe, and Jackson—accepted that example as a law for them. We have shown that the extension of the President's tenure beyond one term was by virtue of no written law, but rather in d-rogation of the spirit. Why may not the unwritten law, which great examples create, be equally operative? It fixed itself at once in the hearts of the people. It has down to this period been considered as obligatory as if it had been embodied in the clearest terms of denial, and nothing more shows the time-honored sanctity it has earned than the shock to public feeling which even the whisper of abrogating it has given. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PRESIDENT'S SILENCE.

Significance of the president (Rep.)

There is much plausibility in the assertion that if the President told not income to a third term he would not have permitted his name to be tossed about es it has been for mouths passed. One word from him would have been sufficient to bring the clamor, now rising into the shrill key, to an end. But to continue the discussion on the bare and not very tenable proposition that a third term would be fraught with danger to Republican Government would be an evasion of the real issues. We imagine that General Grant's Administration will have to be judged rather upon what it has done than what it would be likely to do, if continued. Has it in all respects answered the public expectation? Has it done anything to purify the public expectation? Has it done anything to purify the public expectation that it is all especial policy such as commends itself to the common scuss of the country? These are questions which ought to be asked and answered before any great amount of thought is expeuded upon the violation of practice and tradition invoived in a third term. To allow the controversy to go off on this secondary considerable number of people can ever be brought to believe that any man in this country would be insone enough to meditate Constraint.

WORSE EVILS THAN A THIRD TERM.

WORSE EVILS THAN A THIRD TERM.

From The Troy Times (Rep.)

We are not of those who believe that Presi-

We are not of those who believe that President Grantexpects or desires to be a candidate again, nor do we tavor his renomination, although we approve of his administration, on the whole, and deem it one of the best the country has ever had. But while we think that two terms are enough for any man to serve in the Presidency, it is our opinion that worse evils than the retention of President Grant in office might be incurred, and one of those would be the cievation of a Democrat to the Chief Magistracy of the nation. It is hardly worth while, however, to discuss such an alternative. The Republican party has in its ranks plenty of men who are both capable and available, and when the proper time comes one of them will be brought to the front. There is no occasion for maste in that respect, or for alarm about a third term for President Grant.

THE PRESIDENT'S WILLINGNESS.

THE PRESIDENT'S WILLINGNESS.

From The Syracess Standard (Rep.)

We do not speak unadvisediy when we say that leading men in the Republican party are alarmed at the intringness going on among a few officeholders, in immediate sympathy with the Fresident, to force him upon the next Republican National Convention for a nomination for a third term. They are but few, but they are persistent and busy as devils in their secret operations to secure a delegation favorable to a third-term nomination. Their object is, of course, self-service. The most painful feature in this whole programme is the probable sympathy of the President with it from beginning to end. If not really personally ambitions, it is feared he has been or will be over-persuaded by these bad, if not bold, men immediately surrounding him. He has shown no signs of possessing the maniy and patriotic independence of George Washington, who hastened to forestall any action looking to his election for a third term. It was with great reluctance that he accepted a second term, which set a precedent of doubtful propriety, which has been very generally followed. President Grant has already had all that the great man, who justly won the endearing title of "Father of his Country," would consent to accept. He refused more, but yet mitation. President Grant cannot do himself or his country better service than to follow it. The Republican party can win with any other Presidential candidate but Ulysees 8. Grant, His repondingtion has not been, on the whole, satisfactory; not that he has lost in personal popularity; not that he has lost in personal popularity; not that he has lost in personal popularity; not that he has lost in personal being the force of the care.

ten or ceased to appreciate his services in the field; not that they love him loss, but that they love liberty more

ten or ceased to appreciate his services in the field; not that they love him loss, but that they love liberty more, and are not disposed to hazard the dangers of electing any man President for a third term. Many are opposed to a second term, but rejuctantly yield to precedent. The great majority of the American people, of both parties, will rebel against a third term election. Hence, to force a renomination of President Grant by the use of official patronage and ring appliances, would be to make the defeat of the Republican party in the next President grampaign a sure thing. He can be made President argain only through fraud and revolution.

Neither the people nor the better men among our party leaders, will tolerate a third term candidate for the Presidency. This is so plain that he who rous may read. Neither patriotism nor party policy dictates the renomination, and that the ambidious and indiscreet men who surround him should at once cease their maneuvers to secure a result which must, in the nature of things, not only end in defeat but in the disruption of the Republican party.

NO MORE SUPPORT FROM THE SOUTH.

From The Principus (May May 1) Index and Appen (Dm.)

NO MORE SUPPORT FROM THE SOUTH.

From The Petersbug (West Va.) Index and Appeal (Dem.)

We hope to hear nothing more of the third

Presidential term for Grant from Southern journals,
and no more doubtful notes econerning the construction of our third Conservative resolution, from Virginia
journals. The course of President Grant in connection
with the recent popular uprising in Louisiana should
serve to palsy the tongue of any Conservative who
advocates the claims of this cruel despot on the granttude or the regard of the Southern people. We are glad
that something has at last dispelled the enervating
dream, and awakened our people to a just and full
sense of the mischievous and malevolent disposition of
the Grant government toward them. Let any one consider the cowardly cruelty of that threat of Grant's, to
bombard or inundate the city of New-Orleans, if any
harm should befail his creature, Keilogg! No more
disgraceful uiterance has escaped human lips since
the barbarous wars of an earlier and pagan age! NO MORE SUPPORT FROM THE SOUTH.

MINOR POLITICAL NEWS. Sr. Louis, Sept. 25 .- The Democrats of the Xth District of Missouri have nominated Judge R. A. Debalt for Congress.

\*Washington, Sept. 25 .- A. E. Redstone, President of the National Labor Council, announces that the time for holding State Couventions for the purpose of electing delegates to a National Convention has been extended to the 17th of October.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 25 .- The four Republican Aldermen absented themselves last night from the meeting of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, to prevent the Democratic Aldermen and the Mayor from electing Moderators, Selectmen, and Ward Clerks for the various wards, as provided for in the late act of the Legislature for redistricting this city. It is probable, however, that existing differences will be adjusted harmoniously.

#### PUBLIC OPINION.

The two old parties have irretrievably lost their autonomy, and the general tendency of politics in the country, in nearly all the States, is to independence and an organized Independent party movement.—[Sac-Union (Rep.)

Postmaster-General Jewell has thus far in his official career justified the great expectations which his appointment created. He is one of the honest men accidentally chosen by President Grant as an adviser, counselor, and friend.—[Chicago Tribune (Ind.)

The rebellion in Louisiana is proof positive that reconstruction has failed. It has created a class of carnet-baggers who have proved upon the resident whites until the latter have been stung to an insane fury and retaliation has ensued.—[Fort Wayne Sontine]

The National Government should see to it that hereafter they be left to conduct their affairs without the assistance of the Collector of the Port of New-Orleans or the Marshal of the District of Louisiana, except so far as the legitimate and just performance of their official duties shall be called for.—[Boston Giobe The Utica Convention did not denounce the

The Utica Convention did not denounce the eag law which Poland sanginged through the House of Representatives, and which Edmunds, Frelinghaysen and Conking engineered through the Senate. We presume the managers of the Convention retrained from the expression of an option, not merely out of respect for Senator Conking, but at his request. They have made a mistake.—[Troy Walg (Rep.) The truth is that there are good and bad

men in all parties, but in no party that ever existed in this country has there been a more active spirit of self-examination and a more honest desire for reform than in the Republican. It exposed the Crédit Movelier; it re-peated the increase-of-salary law, and it defeated its own trusted leaders who were accused of attempting to gag the press.—[Philadelphia Press (Rep.) The sooner people put an end to the talk

about any further depreciation of paper money, by a forced increase of its volume, the sooner business will revive, and progress upon a solid basis. War inflation elevated us to a level to which we can not attain without a renewal of that inflation, which is certainly but desirable, either in whole or in part. We have progressed far toward specie payments, and a brickward movement would be disastrous.—[Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.)

We fear the silence of the State Convention on the third term question will operate disastrously on the party during the campaign. This silence is subject to the same interpretation that is given to the silence of to the same interpretation that is given to the silence of the Democratic State Convention on the Santacra out-rages—it is a tact indersement! The TRIBUSE clearly indicates the danger to be appresented from the failure of the Republican State Convention to declare in oppo-sition to a third term. Unless something is done to remedy the omission it will lose us many votes.—[5yra-cuse Standard (Rop.)

## FINANCIAL ELEMENTS.

ACTIVITY IN WALL-ST.

The buoyancy which has been the feature of stock operations in Wall st. for the past week continued yesterday, and the highest prices of the season in several stocks were reached. The volume of business has grown very large, and the br to do besides complaining of the duliness. The Cuicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad has declared a semiannual dividend of 4 per cent, payable Oct. 27. No reports have yet been received from the Engineer or Auditors who have been investigating Erie, but there has been considerable speculation based upon an anticipated favorable report. The speculation is very great in Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, and the upward or downward course is based upon the rumors that the Pennsylvania people will or will not pay the interest

THE RUMORED RAILROAD FORECLOSURE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—Col. Scott says there is no truth in the report that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company intends to repudiate its liabilities on account of the lease of the Columbus. Chicago, and Indiana Central Railroad, and thinks of foreclosing the second mortgage. The road is not leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, but to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Company, which has always fulfilled all its engagements to the lessor, and expects the lessor to do the same by keeping it in peaceable possession of the property. From the conversation of others connected with the Pennsylvania Raliroad, it is ascertained that there is some question about the ability of the lessor to perform all its obligations in the matter of the lease.

MARK SMITH'S BENEFIT. A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Lotos Club to perfect arrangements for an entertainment to be given for the benefit of the family of the late Mark Smith, It was decided to give two simultaneous matinée performances on the after-noon of October 8, one at Booth's Theater, and the other at Wallack's. At the former place, J. L. Toole will play a farce; John T. Raymond will perform one act of the "Gilded Age," and Mark Twain will deliver an address. The performance will conclude with a sketch by the San Francisco Ministreis. At Wallack's, the Fifth Avenue Theater Company will represent one act of "The School for Scandai;" Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will play one act of the "Connie Soogah;" Miss Violetta Colville will sing, and the Almee Opera Bonffe Troupe will give a musical selection. Admission tickets will admit the bearer to either theater, and will be sold for \$1 cach. Reserved seats will cost \$2. One box has been sold for \$200, and another for \$150. The Lotos thus will subscribe for 100 tickets at \$5 cach. Edwin Booth has subscribed \$200. Subscriptions may be sent to Harry Palmer, at Booth's Theater, or to Theodore Moss, at Wallack's Theater. Tickets may be purchased at both of these places. "Gilded Age," and Mark Twain will deliver an address.

# THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

The international rifle match between the representative Irish and American marksmen will take place at Creedmoor to-day. The shooting will probably begin about noon. Each competitor will have 15 shots at each of the ranges, which are 800, 200, and 1,000 yards. The contest will probably not be ended until late in the afternoon. Special trains will be late in the afternoon. Special trains will be run if it becomes necessary, and the arrangements at Creedmoor for the convenience of speciators are perfect. The regular trains leave Hunter's Point at 8:20, 9:35, and 10 o'clock a. m., and 12:30, 2. and 4 o'clock p. m. Ferry-boats connecting with the trains leave the foot of Thirty-fourth-st., East River, 15 minutes earlier, and James-slip 30 minutes earlier, and James-slip 30 minutes earlier, and decoorded by the serves of th

BOILER EXPLOSION AT FRANKLIN, MINN. St. Paul, Sept. 25 .- The boiler of a steam thresher exploded yesterday in Franklin township, Wright County, killing Dr. Grant of Watertown, Car ter County, Mrs. Burnett, a young lady whose name is unknown, and a young man, name unknown. A man named Champiin had an arm torn off, another was badly scalded, and soveral others were more or less teared.

#### THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH PRAYER MEETING. PRAYERS FOR THE PASTOR-COMPLAINTS OF UNJUST

CRITICISM. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher arrived in New-York about 6 a. m. yesterday, and spent the day and night in the city. According to the statement of his wife, he will leave the city to-day for his Summer residence at Peekskill. Henry M. Needham, who ac companied him from Massachusetts, stated yesterday to a TRIBUNE reporter that there were no demonstrations along the route, and that the trip was barren of interest.

The last of the weekly prayer-meetings was held in the lecture-room of Piymouth Church last evening. The attendance was the largest for several months, owing in part to an expectation that the paster would appear. The hymns sung were of a revival character, and the tunes lively and joyous. The Rev. Mr. Halliday presided. The Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher made a brief opening prayer. He petitioned the Almighty to strengthen and purify the Church and so to overrule recent events as to further the pastor's humflity, patience, and devotion to the right. Dr. White, Superintendent of the Mission Sunday schools, prayed earnestly for Mr. Beecher.

Prof. Raymond, at the close of the next prayer, said: "We have called upon us, unhappily—perhaps happily, as the result may show—the critical attention of our neighbors. We know how unjustly we have been judged; that the same part of the people who are the cause of all our sorrow-and whom we have cause to dislike on account of their views more than any otherthat people should attribute their peculiarities to us; and the press has been in the nabit of saying that we are full of erratic views, and actions which I hardly like to name in this place-a people who are bateful to us. and the apostles and disciples of which faith have done us more harm than all others beside. We have not only to suffer what these people have done to us, but to bear their sins on our own bodies, and be believed to be full of phantasms and fallacies and "running after strange gods." The speaker urged that eostatic moods were useless except to lift them to a higher plane of activity for God, as their pastor taught. They could not preach down what people thought, but they ought to unlearn straining after emotional states. They were spoken of as moonstrack visionaries: they ought to be more than ever a working people. He then showed how a larger proportion of the laity were working for the Church than in any other denomination of the United States, and especially recommended filling up vacancies in the ranks of Sanday-school teachers. They had enjoyed the peculiar privileges of the ministrations of that place, and should now exert themselves more than ever. We have not only to suffer what these people have done

of that place, and should now exert testaster than ever.
A reporter called yesterday upon S. D. Morris and asked alm if he had seen Miss Catherine Bescher's letter. He said that he had read it very carefully, and he thought the general feeling would be that of pity for Miss Beccher. He had not seen Mr. Titon, his client, and did not know what his opinion was.

CLERGYMEN NOT THE BULWARKS OF SOCIETY.

WHAT WE EXPECT OF MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL-NEWSPAPERS MORE IMPORTANT LEADERS OF OPINION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: About a fortnight ago, when I was in New-York, you allowed me, under the heading of "Tempted Clergymen," to make some observations on the letters of two elergymen which had appeared in your columns. Apropos of the apparently sneering remark of one of these gentlemen—" perhaps ministers are expected to have more grace than other men"—I replied that we laymen did expect this in sober earnest. Since then I have read the further developments of the scandal now agitating all Englishmen, whether on this side of the Atlantic or on the other (culminating in Mr. Tilten's last statement, which I have just read in your impression of yesterday), and I have been led to ask myself why we should expect ministers to have more grace, or rather why we should expect them to be more free from foul and mean sins than ourselves. David, who committed a series of sins the foniest and meanest God's own heart;" and we may be quite sure that Paul, who of all others next to its Founder has done most to enforce Christianity, was not playing with words when he called himself a great sinner and a miserable man. Why is it then? It is, I think, because we know that ministers must necessarily from their calling be constantly praying to Almighty God to make them and keep them good, and exhorting those of us who go to hear them to lead honest and truthful and cleanly lives; and because many of us feel that our difficulties in so living would be much greater if we could not believe that these men generally practice what they preach.

I believe from my heart that they-Christian minis-

ters, with very rare exceptions—do practice what they preach, but I cannot see that nowadays any irretrievable disaster happens to society when it is proved that one of them, however eminent, beloved, and venerated, has not hitherto done so. I am far from saying that this is proved in the case of Mr. Beecher. I agree with what you say that "a strict legal investigation" has become "necessary," and that "it will result in the utter rain of one of the two parties;" and I think that no man of any fairness will presume to say which of the parties is guilty till such an investigation has been made. But what I wish now to urge is that, even supposing Mr. Beecher to be found the most gulity of all concerned, this would no more permanently affect his, or any other man's, "Life of Christ," or any true teaching based upon it, than it would affect the life of Mahomet or Confucius. Such a verdict would deeply grieve all good and true men and women, and it might seriously shake some of those who have had their prayers led by him and have been taught by him, but I say bold'y that it would not in these days have so pernicious an effect on society in general as would the conviction of an editor of one of the leading New-York newspapers of taking a bribe to betray a good cause. For my own part the best sermons I meet with are to be found in the newspapers (I am not flattering you when I instance the article headed "Portia and Bassanio," which is a sermon and an idyl in one, and appears side by side with the last of these miserable "statements"), and I am melined to think that when I have prayed "God bless all men, and help me to be true and brave and kindly and cleanly, and keep me sound enough to earn daily bread," I have no need to say any more, if so much. That much prayer does not require a minister to lead it, and would continue to be said, and said hearthly, by millions of plain every-day men and women, with the same result, though all

the ministers in creation were to go to the bad. Oleveland, O., Sept. 29, 1874. DAVID MACJOHN.

## OBITUARY.

THE REV. N. E. WILLIS. The Rev. N. E. Willis of Bridgewater, Mass., ras killed by the recent railroad accident in Alabama Mr. Willis with his wife and only son were on their way to Marion, Ala., where he had been acting as agent of the American Missionary Association for the past year. His wife was seriously injured, but the boy escaped. Before going to Alabama Mr. Willis had been teacher in one of the Boston schools, and was a man of considera-ble ability.

NEW-ENGLAND COTTON INTERESTS.

ADJOURNED MEETING OF COTTON MANUFACTURERS AT BOSTON-THE TIME AND PRODUCTION OF GOODS IN THE COTION MILLS TO BE REDUCED AFTER OCT. 1.

Boston, Sept. 25 .- An adjourned meeting of the cotton manufacturing interest was held in Boston to-day, at which about 2,000,000 spindles were represented by the personal attendance of the officers of cor-porations, and many more by letter or by authority given to gentlemen from other cities. The object of the meeting was to hear the report of a Committee, previously appointed, on the subject of reducing the production of cotton mills one-third, in order to reestablish the true relation between supply and demand. The Committee, in their report, stated that they had a strong conviction, confirmed by the general opinion of those engaged in its business, that a large reduction of work is imperatively required in the existing state of affairs, and they believed that such an opinion will be sufficient to lead all to cooperate in such a reduction as is called for alike by their several interests and the general good. They also expressed the opinion that four full working days of ten hours each, a week, would best promote the interest of the employed and employers during the continuance of such a reduction, but believed that there would be many cases in which a different mode of reaching the same result would be preferred. Each party must be free to judge as to the duration of any reduction which they may make, but it now seems as if it should continue for at least three months. The report of the Commuttee was accepted, as was also a proposition recommending the cotton manufacturers of New-England to reduce their product from and after Oct. I, and inviting all the manufacturers of New-England to meet again in Boston on the 28th of October, in order to take such further action as the state of business may then seem to require. tinuance of such a reduction, but believed that there

the views of the Providence Committee. Facts were submitted showing the prices of most cotton fabrics to be below the actual cost of production.

DR. HAYES ON ARCTIC DISCOVERY.

A CLA IM THAT AMERICANS HAVE FOUND LAND HIGHER NOL'TH THAN THE AUSTRIANS-SMITH SOUND AS A PALTWAY TO THE POLE-PROSPECT OF NEW

EXPEDITIONS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In commenting to-day upon the Austro-Hungarian Polar Discoveries, you observe that "These discoveries lend a new significance to the value of the pathway toward the Pois selected by American discoverers, showing that, if it is to be reached by water, Smith Sound is the most if not the only available route;" and I am so gratified with this advocacy of a plan which I have many times discussed during the past 19 years that I cannot refrain from asking leave now to The route to the Pole by way of Smith Sound was

first tried by Dr. Kane, and its practicability was first demonstrated by myself. Crossing Smith Sound with dog-sledges over the ice from Dr. Kane's winter quarters, I discovered and reached Grunell Land, finding everywhere near it a smooth belt of ice of the last winter's freezing, proving that while the center and eastern sides of the Sound were choked with heavy and almost impassable hummocks, the west coast was entirely free when the previous Winter had set in. This fact I reported to Dr. Kane, and upon my return to the United States from that expedition I published the opinion that by hugging the west coast a free passage could be had through the Sound. Upon the strength of this argument my expedition of 1860 was organized; but not having (by reason of lack of means) the steam power which I desired, I was unable to reach the west coast in the teeth of heavy gales and drifting ice-fields, and was forced into Winter quarters, with my little schooner badly crippled, on the east side in latitude 780 17'. In this respect my fortune was exactly that of Dr. Kane, neither of us having steam power. From Winter quarters I traveled north with dog-sledges over the ice nearly 300 miles, measured as the crow flies, until I was arrested by open water a little below latitude 82°, my highest determined position by solar altitude being 81° 37′, on Grinnell Land. Beyond this I made a good pull northward, but having no solar aititude I could not fix my position beyond 81° 37' with accuracy. Capt. Hall traversed Smith Sound in the steamer Polaris without difficulty, as I had long before predicted could be done, and passing over the route which I had passed over with dogsledges, he reached the open water which I had sighted. His highest latitude was 820 16'-some 25 or 30 miles nearer the Pole than mine. But he was there in August, a most open month, while I was there in May, before thawing had fairly set in. He was in a ship, I in a dog-sledge; but the open sea was to both our eyes the same, and, as I believe, in both cases illimitable, except as here and there obstructed by loose drifting fields of ice. The highway to the Pole was, I believe, open to Capt. Hall, and had he lived I believe he would have reached it. I believe the same thing could have been done by my old commander, Dr. Kane, in August, 1853, and by myself in 1860, had either of us been blessed with steam; and I believe, as I have repeatedly asserted publicly, that the Sound can be navigated with steam-power any year; and in proof of this we may cite the fact that Capt. Hall experienced no difficulty whatever in the Polaris, which, as it it were but a pleasure voyage, steamed in six days from Upernavik to the highest point ever reached by any vessel; and even the land he sighted beyoud must, I think, have been something further north than lat. 83°, which seems to have been the northernmost point-Cape Vienna-seen by the gallant officers of the Tegetthoff. For in 1861 I traced the outline of the land, which I named Cape Union, on the west side (Imperfectly traced, it is true, owing to the great difficulties of the situation), to lat. 82°, 45', and Capt. Hall must

have seen land beyond this.
So I must think the American Grinnell Land must have been sighted a little further north than the Fraucis-Joseph Land of Messrs, Payer and Weyprecht. I take some pride in thinking this, as it is not only an American discovery but my own, and has been traversed by no other white man except my one companion in 1854, and my three companions in 1861. I think I may still, therefore, claim the discovery of the most northern known body of land on the globe, for on the Greenland side Capt. Hall did not extend the surveys of Dr. Kane (which terminated about lat. 86° 50') so far north as he sighted beyond my own surveys on the opposite side I have said this much in order that I might show some grounds for asserting my belief with you that Smith's Sound is "the most, or only, available route to the Pole."
This I have asserted over and over again, in print and on the platform, these many years; and when, some time ago, the subject was extensively discussed, I fur ther asserted that the route between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla was impracticable, because I believed extensive islands would be found there, blocking the passage by gathering the ice. This prediction, more or less sustained by subsequent experiences, is now confirmed by the most splendid discoveries of the Austro-Hungarian expedition. In concluding the article you further ob-

served: A strong pressure will now be brought upon the English Government to camp a new expedition for Archic discovery, and the endrayor to to equip a new spectation to plain the desired will probably be shared by other nations. As yet no American has stepped forward be seine the opportunity left vacant by the death of Capt. Half, but is the enthusiasm for Arctic explorations the narranves of the Polaris and the Tegetthoff are sure to inspire, some new competitor for the fresh inuces of the Polaris and the control of the Polaris and the Polaris

Concerning neither of which declarations can there be any question. The English have accepted my arguments and experiences (which I may say have been uniformly sustained by the President of the American Geographi cal Society, Cuief Justice C. P. Daly) with reluctance; and it was not until Capt. Hall had met with his unparaileled success that they thought favorably of Smith und. And now, after having recently conversed with several Arctic explorers in London, I feel almost sure they will succeed in carrying out their desire for an expedition in that direction. As for Americans, there are plenty willing and competent. The navy has several whom anybody might name, conspicuous among whom is Licut.-Commander White, who gained experience and proved as well his ability as his gallantry in the Tigress expedition in search of the Polaris. As for myself, my going back to the scene of my old contests has been, as those interested in Arctic exploration well know, merely a question of money. That forthcoming, I shall lose no time in once more leading an expedition into Smith Sound.

I. I. HAYES.

New-York, Sept. 23, 1874.

PROBABLE CHANGE IN CHICAGO'S FIRE DEPARTMENT.

GEN. SHALER OF NEW-YORK TO BE INVITED TO TAKE

CHARGE. CHICAGO, Sept. 25 .- The Executive Committee

of the Citizen's Association had a conference with the Fire Commissioners to-day and found them willing to do everything in their power to improve the Department. It was generally conceded that the present Marshal was a good officer, but circumstances seemed to demand a change. The citizens suggested that Gen. Shaler of New-York, be invited to visit Chicago and examine the situation. This the Fire Board agreed to, and Gen. Shaler will be asked to come.

## THE FALL RIVER INQUEST.

TESTIMONY AS TO THE FIRE ALARMS WHICH WERE STRUCK-RAPID SPREAD OF THE FLAMES-THE FIRE DEPARTMENT WELL MANAGED.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 25 .- The jury of inquest met at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon as per adjournment. Alderman Liscomb, Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, concluded his testimony he had examined the ;box at the Granite Mill; there had been three alarms rung from that box; four boxes were pulled on account of this fire; was positive Box 72 struck first; remained in my office on account of inter-ference with the alarm antil I heard Box 74 strike two rounds; from what I can learn aside from the interfer ence in striking the alarm was all right.

Thomas Walker, slasher-thender, testified that he was at work last Saturday morning; arrived at the mill at 6:25 a. m.; was at his machine when the mill started; got machine all ready for starting; looked at the clock; would be many cases in which a different mode of reaching the same result would be preferred. Each party must be free to judge as to the duration of any reduction which they may make, but it now seems as if it should continue for at least three months. The report of the Committee was accepted, as was also a proposition recommending the cotton manufacturers of New-England to reduce their product from and after Oct. It and inviting all the manufacturers of New-England to neet gash in Boston on the 28th of October, in order to take such further action as the state of business may then seem to require.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 25.—The Manufacturers' Committee had a full meeting to-day, and enanimously agreed to a reduction of cotton fabrics for the next three months. A strong delegation was present from Fail Enver, and adopted which was 6:50; started his machine, and Mr. Turner, a

high; when Kearney stood on it his chin came to the edge of the window in the roof; where was a longer ladder at the elevator, but there was so much fire there he did not think he could have procured it; should think not more than three minutes elapsed from the time we got the alarm of fire until I was on the roof; there was one staircase and two elevators in the sixth story; the elevators could not be worked unless the engine was running.

Moses G. Gray, living in Linden-st., testified that the first alarm was struck at 6:55.

After the examination of other witnesses the jury adjourned until 2:15 o'clock Saturday forendon.

#### NEW-YORK TO CHINA.

From The New-York Evening Ex The great steamship City of Peking sails today for China, and with her departure commences a new era in the attempt, on the part of the American people, to maintain control of the commerce of the vast empires on either border of the Pacific.

The hearts of forty million people wish her godspeed, and this grand event prompts us to reflect on the import-

ance of this subject.

The uniform coulidence in China and Japan in Ameri-

cans and appreciation of American institutions, laws. intelligence, and superior commercial, agricultural, and mechanical improvements, especially among the intelligent and business classes, begins to excite anxiety and desire among the millions of those countries to visit the United States, with a view of bettering their condition. Already over 100,000 natives of those countries, now permanently settled in this country, are sending to their poorer friends at home sympathy and money for their comfort and relief. The applications for passage and freight to the States are already fully up to the capacities of the Pacific Mail Steamship line, while the mauagement are constantly receiving applications for the establishment of new avenues, with guaranteed remunerating success-until the experienced commercial agent foresees the near approach of an emigration and demand for freight from China, Japan, and Asia, and the nations bordering on the western shore of the Pacific Ocean, more than double the present espacities of the

In addition to this, the commercial interests of the western coast of South America, Central America, Pacific Ocean countries, and of North America are multiplying their demands for increased passenger and freight transportation facilities, with new avenues opened and proposed, provided the Pacific Mail line will guarantee to transport it and them to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincionati, Chicago, Toronto, Montreal, and other commercial centers of the States via New-York, without the damage and cost incident to a trip across the continent by railroad, to the extent that the difficulty with the Pacific Mail Company is not to get business, but how to accommodate that promised. The western terminus of the Panama Railroad on the Pacific. between North and South America, opposite Central Asia, China, and Japan, and equi-distant from the eastern coast of the countries lying on the western shores of the Pacific Ocean, make that the natural depot of a direct line to the American commercial centers named.

In order to accommodate all these different interests the Pacific Mail have completed arrangements, of which all of their agents have been advised by telegraph, to issue through bills of lading from China and Japan to above-named cities in the States, via Panama Railroad and New-York, thence by railroad to its destination, for four cents gold per pound, payable at New-York, and similar arrangements have also been or will be made for the other commercial centers at proportionately equitable rates.

The immense eastern-bound tea and passenger freight from China and Japan, also from Asia and the western coast of South America to New-York and the American cities via Panama Railroad, enables that Company to carry a return or western-bound freight to the Eastern and Western Pacific coast countries from Cincinnati, Chicago, Boston, Montreal and other American commercial centers, at less than one-half the old cost via the Union Pacific or other across-the-continent railroad

The increased demand in China and Japan, and the nations bordering on both the eastern and western shores of the Pacific Ocean, for American productions, n exchange for tea and other valuables, which find a ready eash market in the States and in Europe, peremptorily ask for increased transportation accommodation. To meet and control this rapidly increasing demand is the constant study of the managers of the Pacific Mall line and Panama Railroad. One firm has forwarded over \$2,000,000 worth of pro-

visions during the past year to China and Japan al from one of our interior cities at immense profit, and the great problem to be met by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is how equitably to meet and carry this rap idly increasing commerce between America and Asia, especially that to China and Japan, the Central American States, and the western coast of North and South America.

Americans have no idea of the thrifty, saving, hardworking multitudes of people, male and female, all having some ready means, some being merchant princes, in China and Japan, seeking an emigration to the States over the Pacific Mail line.

China and Japan to-day offers the best commercial gold mines of the world to American intelligence and

enterprise.

The demand for American products in those Eastern nations is simply incomprehensible. Those millons of people need aimost everything useful that Americans manufacture or produce. How can this immeasurable resource be secured for America is the great question which the National Government even cannot avoid meeting. The present capacities of the Pacific Mail S. S. line are the mere beginners. As accommodation increases the demand will more than keep up to the increased capacities. It is a subject in which not only the Pacific Mail and Panama R. R. are pecuniarily interested but also the U.S. Government, and the success of the Pacific Mail Company is therefore a subject of national as well as public interest.

## GOVERNMENT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Sout. 25-1 a. m.

Synopsis for the past toenty-four hours.

The barometer remains highest off the Middle Atlanto States, with southerly winds and generally clear weather over New-England, and rising barometer, north-easterly winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional coast rains on the South Atlantic coast.

Failing barometer, easterly winds, cloudy and rainy weather are reported from the lower Mississippi Valley, and the same with southerly winds in the upper Mississippi Valley.

The rivers have risen at Cincinnati, Cairo, St. Louis, and Shreveport, and fallen at Keokuk and New-Orieans.

Probabilities.

During Saturday, over the South Atlantic States stationary and rising barometer, lower temperature, partly cloudy weather and local rains will prevail.

Over the Eastern Guif States rising barometer, south-cast winds, stationary temperature and cloudy weather with light rain.

Over the Lower Lakes falling barometer and tempera-

over the Lower Lakes failing barometer and tempera-Over the Lower Lakes failing barometer and temperature, increasing cloudiness, veering to south-west winds, stationary temperatures, cloudy and rainy weather.

Over Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary and rising barometer, south and east winds, increasing cloudiness and possibly rain followed by clearing weather.

eather.

Over the Western Gulf States, rising barometer, north-Over the Western Gulf States, rising barometer, north-easterly winds, veering to south-east, partly cloudy and clearing weather with higher temperature. Over the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Val-leys and the North-West, south-west to north-west winds, higher temperature, rising barometer, and cloudy or clearing weather. Over New-England and the Middle States, stationary or falling barometer, increasing cloudiness, somewhat higher

falling barometer, increasing cloudiness, somewhat higher temperature, and south east to south-west winds.

## TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

...The Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Convention at Louisville adjourned on Thursday, to meet at Petroit in 1878.

The Connecticut State Fair closed a successful four days' exhibition resterday at Hartised. The attendance has been large each day, and the show of cattle and horses especially exceilent.

The fifth annual parade and reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic Posts of Easer County, Mass., took place at Gioucester resterday, and was an imposing affair. Among the distinguished guests present were Gov. Taibot and staff, Gen. Butler, Gen. A. B., Underwood, Gen. Coggawell, Mayor of Salem, and many others. There was a street parade, review, and banquet.

#### THE STATE OF TRADE. HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA MARKETS.

162. Exchange dull; on the United States, 60 days, currence, 72374 premium; short sight, 70278 premium; ob days, currence, 72374 premium; short sight, 70278 premium; 60 days, gold, 85287 premium; short sight, 91993 premium; 60 days, gold, 85287 premium; short sight, 91993 premium; on Paris, 903892 premium; Sugar in fair demand; No. 12 D. S., 164,2163, ranks per arrobe. HAVANA, 850, 22.—8panish gold, 1912492; American gold; 1953 606. Exchange firm; on the United States, 60 days, cord, 88390 premium; on Paris, 94390 premium; on Dodays, gold, 88390 premium; on Paris, 94390 premium; on London, 116 of 118 premium; on Paris, 94390 premium; Sugar—No. 12 D. S., 174,2918 cals per arrobe.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROTIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 25.—Printing Cloths unchanged, but the decision of manufacturars in regard to short time has given a rather time tone to the market.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New-Orleans. Sept. 25.—Floar dull; Treb'e Ritra, \$578-6; Choice, \$76-87 50. Corn quiet; Mixed, 98c.; White, \$1. Oats quiet; Prince, 60c; Choice, 65c. Rean in light supply and dull; held \$1. 20. Hay dull and in good supply; Prince, \$25; Choice, \$25. Pork dull; at \$26. \$25. D. Dry Salied Meals—Shoulders dull; held 10 4ac. Rean of the controllers dull; at \$1. 20. Hay dull and in good supply; Prince, \$25; Choice, \$25. Pork dull; at \$26. \$25. D. Dry Salied Meals—Shoulders dull; held 10 4ac. Read of the controllers acres at 15.076 byc. Orleansy pening at 132-14c. Land in light-supply; in theree, 10 4ac. In the controllers acres at 15.076 byc. Orleansy pening at 132-14c. Land in light-supply; in the controllers, in acq. 10 4ac. Choice, 10 4ac. Yellow Charlies, 10 4ac. Choice, 10 4ac. Choice, 10 4ac. Yellow Charlies, 10 4ac. Choice, 10 4ac. Yellow Charlies, 10 4ac. Choice, 10 4ac. Yellow Charlies, 10 4ac. Choice, 10 4ac. Choice, 10 4ac. Yellow Charlies, 10 4ac. Choice, 10 4ac. Choice,

Rogin firm; \$2 for Strained: Oracle Turpentian firm; \$1 40 for Hard; \$2 40 for Yellow Dip; \$2 25 for Virgin. The firm of

Ophir, 45'9; Choller, 77; Crown Point, 58'001; Belcher, 65; Cate derais, 55; Yelow Jacke', 117; Hale & Norcross, 56; Oreman, 77 Segregated Belcher, 111;

CATTLE MARKET.

Chicago, Sept. 25.—Carriz firit's active and steady at unchanged spices. Eccepts, 2,000 heat, shuments, 1,000 head.

Hous moderately active at higher prices, extreme range, \$5.500 \$7.25; bulk of sales. \$6.30%\$6.30; receipts, 10,000; shipments. CATTLE MARKET. 11,000. Вилж quiet and 10c. lower at \$2 25.00\$3 for common; \$3.25.00 \$3.50 for medium; \$3.75.00\$1 25 for good to choice, receipts, 800.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

For other Ship News see Fifth Page. ARRIVED.
Steamship Vindicator, Donne, Philadelphia, with moise, to Lorilland

Steamship Co.

Steamship Co.

Steamship Cleopatra. Builder, Savannah Sept. 22, with miles. and
pass. to Marray, Perris & Co.

Ship John Bright, Hadder, Antwerp 34 days, in ballast.

Ship Sr. Robert Peel. Larrabee, London Aug. 10, and Isle of Wight
18th, with miles.

Bark Strope (Ger.). Johannesen. Antwerp 40 days, in ballast. To Ship Ser Robert Peel, Larrabee, Loudon Aug. 10, and lale of Wight 18th, with moles.

Bark Bropa (Ger.). Johannesen, Antwerp 40 days, in balliast. "Le ambored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Bert (Nor.), Nicleon, Autwerp 47 days, in balliast. Is anohored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Rolleasy (Nor.), Iversen, Rotterdam 47 days, in balliast. Is anohored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Polivang (Nor.), Esture, Rotterdam 36 days, in balliast.

Bark Wasja (Russ.), Uppman, London 43 days, in balliast.

Brig Tarla, Brown, Status 41 days, in balliast.

Brig Ternen (Nor.), Letten, Charente 36 days, with miles.

Brig Let, & Lot Bear River, N. S.), SweDorman, Fajardo, P. R., 17 days, with meliasses.

Brith, E. B. & Wetten, News Virni. 4.

MEMORANDA.

Bark Bruge (Nor.). Solwansen, from Antwerp, which arrived 1500, and anchored in Gravesens Bay for orders, towed up to the city this alternoon (20th.)

Brig Gustar (Ger., Zeplein, from Newer, Ireland, which series 24, and suchured at Sandy Hook for orders, towed up to the city this afternoon (20th.)

SAILED.

Bark Billy Simpson, for Smyrus; brigs Fidella, for Barbadoes; Alte WIND-Sunser, light, W. S. W. : ele

Wild—Sumar, light, W. S. W.; clear.

DOMESTIC PORTS,

Boston, Sept. 25.—Arrived, stearships Clara Helena (Hay.), from Port-an-Prince; Arica and Hercoles, from Palamelphia; Narcas, from New-York; brigs A. J. Ross; from Mahanos, P. R.; Chilian Br.), from Inagua; schr. Annie E. Bole, from Mahanos, P. R.; Chilian Br.), from Hartrean Sept. 25.—Arrived, steamships Hannever, from Bremen; Wm. Lawrence, from Boston; Blackstone, from Pervidence; William Woodward, from Sen York; Richard Willing, from Paraspuldan; barke Taluman, from Rio Janeiro; J. J. March, from S. Ulber; Dolphia, from Dutlin; Village Belle, from Londonderer, Canalizero, Sept. 25.—Arrived, steamships Columbia and Christian Morford, from New-York; brig Carlotts Ponce, from Porto Root; edit. Feowick, from Publiadelphia, Salied, steamships Charleston, for New-York; Palcon, for Battimore. Porwick, from Philadelphia, Palies, steamships Cuarieston, for New-York, Falcon, for Batthnore.

THILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—Cleared, steamships Pennsylvania, for Liverpool: Laucaster, for Boston; bark Karaak, for Belfatt, brig Was.

McKean, for Barbadoes.

Savanyan, Sept. 25.—Arrived, steamship Leo, from New-York; schra, A. E. Sailer, from Philadelphia; Hattle A. Butler, from Philadelphia; Hattle A. Butler, thou New-York.

At Thee, bound in, bark H. L. Routh. The sour, A. J. Bentiey is a constant.

aground.
New-Orleans, Sept. 25.—Arrived at the Passon, steamships City of
San Autonio, and Knickerbocker, Iron New-York. Cleared, steamships
Gen. Meade, for New-York; Yanoo, for Philidelphia. Gen. Meade, for New-York; Tanoo, for Palladelphia.

Quinexarowa, Sept. 25.—Phe Imman Line steamship City of Richmond sailed for New-York to-day.

MOVILER, Sept. 25.—The An-hor Line steamship Olympia, Young, from New-York Sept. 12, for Gusgow, arrived to-day.

HARIPAT, N. S., Sept. 25.—The steamship Beta, from St. Thomas and Bermana, arrived here last night. The ship Roseneath, from Giasgow, is reported of the harhor.

Loxnow, Sept. 25.—Sailed for the United States: Mercar, Victoria, Woodland, and Sarah R. Arrived out on the 25th inst. Polyloja, Veranda.

Arrived out on the 25th inst. For impacts, Olive S. Southard, and Wm. M. Reed. Also arrived out; Merca, and Aries S. Harana, Sept. 21.—The steamships City of Now-York, and Morra-Castle, from New-York, arrived here this atternoon.

The Riggs Truss-See " Announcement."

Removal.

Dr. P. Hasnacuck, late of Colson Doutal Association, has removed his office to 213 Fifth-ave., Dadworth Building.

Ladies suffering from Rupture instantly relieved, and soon cured, by the Stastic Pates, 6.13 Broadway, Private Rossas, Lady attendants. Motal springs, iron unger-pade; fifthy sponge pade not were.

BOARDMAN-SHERMAN-At the residence of the bride's parents, on Tourstay, Sept. 24, by the Rev. Henry M. Scalder, D. D., Townsond H. Boardman is Missaov F., daughter of John S. Sherman of Brook-lyn. No colds.

tyn. No cattle.

BRYAN-LLAWE SINCE—On Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1874, at the residence of E. B. Brooke, Hawtherne, N. J., by the Rev. David A. Magie, Charles A. Bryan to Jounie A., daugator of the late Thomas M. Lawrence, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

HOPSON-BAILEY—Tuesday, Sept. 22, at Grace Church, Sheldes, Yt., by the Rev. Athert H. Bailey, D. D. assisted by the Rev. Geo. B. Hopson, Professor in St. Stephens Corlege, Annandaie, N. Y. Mansfield C. Hoppon to Miss Cornells M. Bailey, daughter of the Rector of the Farchs. SMITH-GRAHAM-In Brooklyn, on Wednestay, Sept. 23, by Ren. J. T. Durges, D. D., Artemas B. Smith to Margaret Graham.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full same and address.

DIED.

-At Tarrytown, N. Y., on 25th inst. Andrew D. Archer, in the 69th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the foreral at
the Second Reformed Church, Tarrytown, on Monday, Sept. 28, at 1
o'cock p. m. Train leaves Forty-second-at at 10:45 a. m. CHARDAVOYNE-On Friday morning, Sept. 25, Thomas C. Charda-voyne, in the Soib year of his age.

Into residence, 300 mast Filtentin-st. (Stuyresatt-aquire).

CHRISTIANSEN—On Thursday, Sept. 24, 1874, Agues Elizabeta.

Christianseo, aged 67 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the feneral from her late residence, 31 Greene-ave.. Brooklyn, on Sarurday, the 20th, at 2 o'clock p. m.

ber late residence, 31 Greene-ava., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 20th, at 2 o'clock p.m.

DAWSON—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 24, John W. Dawson, in bis 44th year, a native of Liverpool, Regland.

The friends of the family and members of Lone Island Lodge, P. and A. M. are requested to attend his luneral from his late residence, No. 51 Pailton-at, on Sanday, the 27th inst, at 2 o'clock p. in.

GLLESPIE—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 22, Ellen, the beloved wife of George Gillappe, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully levitled to attend the funeral from the fathe residence, 247 Alantheswa, on Sunday afternoon, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for internant.

GLADWIN—In Brooklyn, N. Y., at the residence of her father. Thursday morning, Sept. 24, Elelen Maria, wrife of Stdney M. Gladwin and daughter of Samuel P. Phelip.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral services at the residence of her lather, 203 Christon-st., on Saturday, 29th last, at 2 o'clock p. m.

GRUNING—On Thursday, Sept. 24. Cleinens B., infant son of Francis C. and Marie F. Gruning, aged 13 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Boniface Church, Duffield-st., near Willoughly, Brooklyn, as Saturday morning, at 3 o'clock

HEERMANCE—On Thursday morning. Sept. 24. William L. Hoere

HEERMANCE-On Thursday morning, Sept. 24, William L. Hoermance, jr., only son of William L. and Susie E. Heermance, aged 14

mance, jt., only son of William L. and Susie E. Heermance, sgos 14 mouths.

Funeral on Saturday, 43 3 c. m., from residence of his parents, Patiesde ave., Yonkers. Relatives and friends are invited to be present. Carriages will meet the 2 p. m. train from Grand Central Depot and return at 5:50 p. m.

LOTT—On Thursday. Sept. 24, Alley, wife of Henry Lott, aged 75 years. S months, 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son. D. H. Lott, 441 Sackett st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 29, at 10 a. m.

MACKENZIE—On Weinesday, the 23d inst. of pulmonary consumption, Mortimer L., eldesi son of George Markensie. in the 32d year of his age.

tion, Mortimer L., eldest son of George Mackensie. In the 32d year of his age.

In the residence of his father. S West Forty-eighth-st., New-York, on Saturday, the 26th inst, at 1 o'clost.

Tru, G Co., Tru Raor., N. G., S. N. Y., Naw York, Sept. 23, 1874:

The active and honorary members of this company are requested to attend the funeral of our late comrace. Mortimer i. Mackensie, from the residence of his father. S West Forty-eighth-st, on Saturday, the 26th inst, at 1 o'clock. By order of Capt. Gib. W. BUT.

JOHN MCGRENON. First Sergeant.

JOHN MCGREEVER, FIRS Sergeaut.

87. NICHOLAS LODGE, NO. 321, F. AND A. M., NEW-YORF, Sept. 23,
1874; Members of this Lodge are requested to attend the favoral of our
late brother. Mortimer L. Mackensie, from the residence of his father,
No. 8 West Forty-eighth-at., on Saturday, the 26th hist, at 1 o'clock.
E. A. ROGERS, Sec.

GEO. W. ELY, M.

No. 5 west rorty eignificat, on Saturiay, the 26th inst. at 1 o'clock.

E. A. Roogens, Sec.

NASH-I Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 24. Judith, widow of Michael

Nash, in the S5th year of her age, a native of the farish of Doonass,

County Clare, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral

from her late residence, 112 Wychoff-st, at 2 o'clock, on Saturiay,

Sept. 26.

REDDING-On the 22d inst., Willie, only son of Wm. H. and Mary G.

Redding, aged 7 months and 8 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturiay, at 2 p. m., from the residence

of his parents, No. 272 Ninth-st, South Brooklyn.

RITCHER-At Orange, N. J., on Thursday, 24th inst., Lizzie Ritobie,

Funeral on Saturiay, 25th inst., from the residence of J. St. John,

Hidge-at, Orange, N. J., at 2 y-o'clock.

SHEPARD-At Pocky Hill, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 24, 1874, Men.

SHEPARD—At Rocky Hill, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 24, 1874, Mrs. Jane M. Shepard, in the 78th year of her age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Rocky Hill on Saturday, at I p. m. on Saturday, at I p. 10.

SMITH—On Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 23, Harriet A., daughter of James A. Smith.

Smith—On Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 23, Harriet A., daughter of James A. Smith.

Puncral services at the residence of her father. No. 26 Irving-place, on Saturday, Sept. 26, at I I o'ejeck a. m. The remains will be taken to Mount Aburn, Mass, for interneous.

WARD—In Brooklyn, at his residence. No. 375 Hudson-ave., on Thursday, Sept. 24, Patrick Ward, in the 7dus year of his age, a nature of the County Longtoni. Ireland.

The frieads and acquaintances of the family, also those of his sons, Thomas, Marcks, and James, are requested to attend the family also those of his sons, his late residence, No. 375 Hudson-ave., on Sunday, Sept. 27, at 2, p. m.

2 p. m.
WILLIAMS—On Friday evening, Sept. 25, at the residence of her sea,
Eggar Williams, Prospectave., corner Wallats, Woodstoca, Enua
Williams, 75 years old, widow of Jense Williams.
Particulars of funeral hereafter.
Hudson, N. Y., papers please copy.

## Special Notices

Post-Office Notice.—The MAILS FOR EUROPE for the week ending SATURDAY Sept. 26, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 11 kg a.m.; on WEDNESDAY at 12 m.; on FHURSDAY at 11 kg a.m.; and 10m. DAY at 11 kg a.m.; and 10m. DAY at 11 kg a.m.; and 10m. DAY at 11 kg a.m.; and 10m.

Announcement !!!

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